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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

1905

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*The Board of Indian
Commissioners*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR



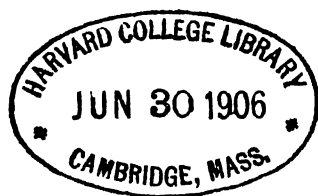
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The Board.



THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 23, 1906.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

PURCHASE AND INSPECTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

In accordance with advertisements and specifications published in compliance with the law and regulations, bids for furnishing supplies for the Indian Service were opened at the office of the United States Indian warehouse, at 265 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, April 25, 1905, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the presence of and assisted by Commissioner Darwin R. James, of New York, the chairman of this Board. Four hundred and sixty bids were opened (an increase of 3 over the number opened at Chicago the year before).

At the United States Indian warehouse, at 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo., bids for supplies were opened by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Thursday, April 27, 1905, at 1 p. m. Commissioner Darwin R. James, of this Board, was also in attendance. Seventy bids were opened at St. Louis and 48 contracts for supplies were awarded to those who had submitted these bids. The chairman of this Board was present assisting in the examination of samples and the award of contracts at Chicago and St. Louis until Monday, May 8, when the work was substantially completed.

On Tuesday, May 16, the Board of Indian Commissioners held a meeting at the United States Indian warehouse, 119 Wooster street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon. Commissioners James, Smiley, Jacobs, and Gates were present. At 1 p. m. on May 16 bids for Indian supplies were opened at the New York warehouse by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the presence of and assisted by Commissioners James, Smiley, Jacobs, and Gates. Seventy-two bids were received and 37 contracts were awarded. Commissioner Gates, the secretary of the Board, was present daily at the Indian warehouse in New York from the beginning of the examination of samples and the awarding of contracts until the afternoon of Friday, May 26, when the work of awarding contracts was substantially completed. Commissioner Jacobs, of this Board, was also in daily attendance assisting in the examination and choice of samples and in making awards.

The Board notes with interest the efforts which have been made by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs to meet still more wisely and exactly the needs of the Indian Service in the purchase of supplies. Still further modifications in the schedules and specifications are desirable, and it is hoped will be put into effect this coming year. The cooperation and advice of two very intelligent women, who are familiar with life in the Indian schools and have been connected with the Indian Service for some years as student, teacher, or matron, we believe had an excellent effect this year in adapting more closely to the needs of the Indian women and girls, as well as to the standards of good taste and efficiency, all the garments and supplies purchased by the Department for Indian women and children. Your committee believe that the intimate and exact knowledge which these well educated women had acquired by their observation and experience in the schools and in the field was of great practical advantage. It is hoped that this custom may be continued and developed; and that the suggestions of these inspectors will receive careful attention in making up the schedules and specifications to be used in advertising for supplies for this part of the Indian Service.

As Appendix A to this report, we submit the special report made by the purchasing committee of this Board upon the work of inspecting samples and awarding contracts, and upon the inspection and shipping of supplies for the calendar year 1905.

ONE CENTER FOR OPENING BIDS RECOMMENDED—NEEDLESS EXPENSE
FOR WAREHOUSES CRITICISED.

In our annual report for the year 1900 this Board respectfully submitted for consideration the question whether all the business of opening bids, examining samples, and letting contracts might not well be done at one central place; for instance, at Washington. This suggestion was respectfully renewed in our annual report for the year 1901, page 18, when the Board expressed the opinion that "the business of the opening of bids, the examination of samples, and the awarding of contracts could be done at Washington with great advantage to the service and with marked reduction in expenditures." In that report, and in our report for the succeeding year, 1902, mindful of the duties imposed upon this Board by law in connection with the opening of bids and advising as to the purchase of supplies, and feeling an especial interest in the successful, business-like, efficient, and economic management of the method of purchasing by advertisement, careful inspection of samples, and inspection of deliveries by experts, which had originated with this Board, we renewed our suggestion as to a central place for letting, and expressed the "opinion that provision for the maintenance of five separate warehouses at Omaha, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York is entirely needless and involves useless expense." And in our report for the year 1904 we ventured again respectfully to suggest to the Department that "there is no need for the maintenance of four or five separate Indian warehouses." All the principles which govern business men in the choice of business methods for the transaction of business point clearly to the concentration at one, or at most two, warehouses of the business which must still be done in the purchase and distribution of Indian supplies.

It is not merely a question of expense to the Government in the maintenance of these separate warehouses, each with its separate corps of permanent attendants, although that needless expense is deserving of consideration; but it is also a still graver question of the wisdom of taking the time of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of the considerable body of clerks and accountants who must go with him, in journeying to three or four different warehouses in widely separated parts of our country for the prolonged process of opening, recording, and scheduling bids, examining at each opening samples submitted under from 50 to 500 different bids, and duplicating or triplicating in most needless fashion the intricate machinery of purchase by advertisement, samples, contract, and inspection. We respectfully submit to the Department the question which we have raised more than once in the past, whether the entire process of opening bids and examining and passing upon samples might not better be done at Washington. It would be necessary to have one, or possibly two, centers in the Middle West or the West, to which goods could be shipped for distribution, and where inspection of goods delivered could be made. But the business of submitting bids in accordance with advertisement, and of examining samples and awarding contracts could be done more effectively and with greater convenience both to the Government and to bidders at one point—here at Washington—than at several widely separated points. It should not be supposed that the opening of bids at Washington means the freighting of any considerable quantity of goods to Washington. Only the samples submitted with bids would need to be sent to Washington. The number who would compete as bidders would not be materially restricted if bids were opened at Washington.

It was always the case when bids were opened only in New York City that a large proportion of successful competitors were western men, and it is equally true that since bids have been opened in Chicago a large proportion of the contracts awarded at that point have been awarded to eastern men or to men on the Pacific slope. * * * The bad repute which had attached to contracts for Indian supplies under the old loose methods has disappeared under the business methods adopted by the Department in accordance with the recommendations of this Board. We believe that a good degree of efficiency and a high standard of honesty now mark the methods of the Government in advertising for and in purchasing, inspecting, and distributing supplies to the Indians. And since the supplies to be purchased are reduced in amount and value from year to year, as Indians become self-supporting, we wish strongly to recommend to the Government the concentration at Washington of the business of opening bids and awarding contracts and the discontinuance of all save one or two of the Indian warehouses. We think that both these steps are demanded by considerations of efficiency in the service as well as by considerations of economy.

We notice with interest that in the annual report of Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year ending June 30, 1905, the same recommendation is made, viz:

To have a single letting for the same articles would save valuable time and avoid the making of some contracts. * * * The ideal would be to have one letting at one time and in one place for everything. * * * As it is now, excluding Washington, bids are opened at four different places on four different dates. This might to advantage be reduced to two—one in the eastern or central part of the country for most of the articles, and the other in the extreme West for a few classes of goods, the samples of which it would be impracticable to send far. * * * Under this plan, of course, bidders would have the same privileges of bidding and the same option of delivery at one or all of these points as they have now.

In the light of these repeated expressions of opinion from the representatives of the Government who are charged with the purchase of Indian supplies and with inspecting and advising in these purchases, may we not respectfully request the careful consideration of Congress and of the Department of the Interior to these suggestions for a simpler and more efficient method of transacting this business of the Government?

AN OUTFIT OF SIMPLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS SHOULD BE FURNISHED
TO EVERY AGENCY PHYSICIAN.

In visiting Indian agencies and in our large correspondence with agents and agency physicians and Indians upon reservations, the members of this Board have come to be deeply impressed with the belief that the physicians and surgeons in the Indian Service should be better equipped with surgical instruments. Few practitioners of medicine and surgery are called upon so constantly for cases of emergency, accident, and sudden sickness where those who need help are many miles from a dispensary or a hospital. The agency physician is not infrequently summoned to a drive or ride of from 20 to 80 or 100 miles. And he must care for patients who depend upon him exclusively for surgical relief as well as relief by medicine. Every agency physician ought to have furnished by the Government for his use a good equipment of such of the simpler surgical instruments as are constantly needed in general practice where only one medical adviser must care for hundreds or even thousands of scattered families. The fact that among Indians the superstitions of heathenism connect themselves in many cases so directly with sickness and with the methods of treatment by their "medicine men" make prompt, scientific, and efficient help in sickness and in case of accident one of the most effective means of drawing Indians toward hygienic and civilized life. We believe that at many of the agencies and subagencies where are gathered the largest number of Indians, one or more assistant physicians should be provided by the Government. It is a physical impossibility for one agency physician to attend with anything like adequate care to the sick upon one of our great Northwestern Indian reservations where a drive of from 20 to 80 miles is often demanded in order to visit a single patient. During the inclement winter months it is a wonder that where patients do not die before the physician can arrive the physician himself survives the exposure of such hard and prolonged riding as he is called upon to do daily if he is at all faithful in answering the calls of the Indians under his care.

The Indian Service has to-day and for the past thirty years has had many medical men of fine character, of good attainments in their profession, and of a disinterested and most helpful spirit of service. We respectfully suggest to the Department that in the preparation of specifications for next spring, an outfit of surgical instruments for every agency physician be included. The physicians and surgeons of the Indian Service should be better equipped. It is not fair to expect the physician at an Indian agency to furnish at his own expense such a collection of surgical instruments as ought to be within the reach of the physician at every school and agency. In our annual report five years ago we urgently recommended immediate action in this matter. We note with great pleasure the efficient revision of schedules for the

purchase of medical supplies by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs last spring, and we wish most heartily to commend the securing of assistance in this matter by the presence and advice of one of the most experienced of our agency physicians who was called in to pass upon the schedule and the purchases from the point of view of their adaptation to the peculiar needs of practice on an Indian reservation. There is still time before the purchase of spring supplies for a committee of two or three of the most experienced agency physicians to confer by correspondence and agree upon suggestions to the Department as to the surgical instruments which ought to be included in such an agency outfit.

And we respectfully suggest the appointment of one or more assistant physicians and surgeons at each of the larger agencies, where the demands upon a physician are most continuous and severe.

AN INDIAN SANITARIUM—ESPECIALLY FOR CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

For many years all friends of the Indian who have carefully studied conditions at the schools for Indian children, both on and off the reservations, have been justly alarmed at the prevalence of tuberculosis. Stringent regulations prescribed by the Department in the effort to exclude from the boarding schools all children who are pronounced by the examining physician to be physically unsound, and especially those who show a tendency toward tuberculosis, have not prevented the spread of this disease in certain schools. This Board wishes to indorse most cordially the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his last annual report, looking to the establishment, somewhere in the Southwest under favorable climatic conditions, of a school for children who suffer from tuberculosis. Such a sanitarium school ought to be provided for these unfortunate Indian children. Since they must be shut out from other schools in order to preserve the health of the other children who are there assembled, it seems unjust and unkind to leave them in ignorance as well as in poor health, unprovided for physically, intellectually, and morally. While we have for some years past considered as needless the establishment of more Government boarding schools of the regular type for Indian children, it seems to us that such a sanitarium school should be established by the Government.

INADEQUATE PAY FOR INDIAN POLICE.

The good influence and efficient work of the Indian police in connection with the agency system is fully understood only by those who have some direct knowledge of conditions at an Indian agency. As a rule, the Indian police are faithful, active, and loyal. They are indispensable if law and order are to prevail upon the reservations. We wish respectfully to renew the recommendation made by this Board several years since that *more adequate pay be provided for the Indian police*, privates and officers. The present pay (\$10 a month to privates and \$15 a month to officers, with rations only when on duty in certain special cases, the policeman being expected to feed and care for his own horses, as a rule, without compensation for horse feed) is totally inadequate. The Indian tribes generally are coming to understand something of the value of labor. For efficient service they should

receive a fair rate of pay. In order to secure and hold as policemen some of the best Indian men at each agency adequate compensation should be offered. The service is important and calls for responsible men. The suggestion of \$20 a month for privates and \$25 a month for officers, with rations while on duty, forage for a horse, and comfortable accommodations for both policemen and horses near their post of duty, seems to us wise and just.

MORE UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH INDIANS.

We believe that the decision by the Department several years since to allow to any person of approved character who wished it the opportunity to trade with the Indians on a reservation was a wise decision. We believe that a still freer competition among those who sell food, clothing, and supplies to Indians would result in putting an end to the extortion in prices often charged Indians by licensed traders who have a monopoly of trade at an agency. Such cases as that to which attention has recently been publicly called at the Cheyenne River Agency illustrate the evils which prevail where a licensed trader has a monopoly of Indian trade. The Indian agent appears to have discouraged many persons of good character who wished to open stores for trade with the Indians there, and to have broken up the efforts of at least one full-blood Indian, a member of the tribe, who was exercising his right to open a small store at the agency last spring. The trader whom the agent seems to have maintained in his monopoly at the expense of the Indian customers is reported as having charged for some articles of food (notably potatoes) about four times as much as was charged at the same time at the store only one mile distant, but outside the reservation and just across the river. Where several men of honest character and intentions are competing for trade with the Indians an end is put to such collusion between Indian agent and licensed trader as has often disgraced the Indian Service in the past.

By learning to discriminate in quality of goods furnished, and to economize by getting the best value for the lowest price, the Indians who trade where several competing stores are open to them receive precisely the practical education in the wise use of their money which they need and which the Government wishes to furnish them. But where goods can be had only from one licensed trader, who has a monopoly and fixes prices to suit himself, it is impossible that the Indian who is beginning to use his own money shall be properly trained in the wise use of it. And the one trader who has a monopoly of trade at the agency too often not only charges an extortionate price, but also encourages the Indians to get deeply in debt to him. Then, when interest or annuity payments are made to Indians, the trader's account is often treated by the agent as a preferred lien which is directly or indirectly to be secured to the trader out of the Indian's money before the Indian himself receives the payment of money designed for him. In every respect the tendencies of the system are bad. We respectfully recommend that all right ways of competition, in trade with Indians upon reservations, be encouraged, and that deserving Indians as well as honest white people be encouraged, when they wish to open stores for trade with Indians, to do so in sufficient number to secure, by competition in trade, fair prices and good values to Indian customers.

WATER FOR THE PIMA INDIANS.

The Board wish most respectfully to urge upon the Department the need of pressing forward the work for a permanent supply of water for the Pima and Papago Indians upon the Sacaton Reservation. For several years famine conditions, with some sad instances of starvation, have prevailed among these Indians. For generations they have been peace loving and self-supporting agriculturists. For several centuries their ancestors have employed successfully systematic irrigation from the Gila River for raising their crops. A few years ago these Indians not only raised abundant subsistence for themselves, but had grain and cattle to sell. But for the last ten years white settlers upon the headwaters of the Gila River above them have diverted so much of the water of the river that the Indian lands upon the Pima Reservation have been left dry and worthless. Year after year crops have failed for lack of water. The Department and the Indian Office have seemed helpless to do anything adequate for the relief of these Indians. In the last two annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an outline of the difficulties of the case is presented, and suggestions of possible relief are gone over in a plan for driven wells—a *plan which was tested and reported upon as feasible some two years ago*. The exceptional and unexpected amount of rainfall during the last year has temporarily relieved these Indians. But this can not be counted upon for another year. We respectfully and most earnestly urge *prompt and efficient action during the spring and summer of 1906*, to provide an adequate supply of water upon this reservation. This amount of care for them seems to us to be a debt owed by the Government to the largest and most successful body of agriculturists who have ever been under the care of the Government among our North American Indians. Would it not be a lasting disgrace to the Government of the United States if lack of efficient administration should result (as it will result if the present conditions continue for a few more years) in reducing to pauperism and vagabondage the finest stock of native American agriculturists which has ever existed upon the continent?

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA.

While we are well aware of the fact that the natives of Alaska have not in the past been classed with the Indians for whom the United States Government has cared, it seems clear to us, and particularly in the light of the report of Lieut. G. T. Emmons, of the United States Navy, who conducted an investigation into the condition of the natives of Alaska by the special direction of the President of the United States and made his report in January, 1905, and of the message of President Roosevelt transmitting to Congress the report of Lieutenant Emmons (Doc. No. 106, 58th Cong., 3d sess.), that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to take immediate steps for the relief and care of the native races of Alaska. In his report Lieutenant Emmons recommends the amending of the present liquor law of Alaska so as effectually to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives of Alaska; the establishment of Government hospitals and dispensaries at central points for the benefit of the natives; certain modifications of the game law and the prohibition of certain salmon fisheries, which have nearly ruined the only food supply for the north

Alaskan natives; and, above all, better educational facilities in the increase of the Alaskan school system, so as to make it adequate to the needs of the population and especially so as to provide industrial training schools for the children of the native races.

Alaska, with its area of 600,000 square miles, acquired from Russia thirty-nine years ago, with a population of over 50,000, had last year only 32 Government schools and a corps of but 35 poorly paid teachers. The number of schools is this year reduced again. Diseases induced upon the native people by contact with the whites have resulted in an awful death rate, e. g., "In 1900 an epidemic of measles and grippe among the natives near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River carried off by death within a few months 1,500 people out of a population of 3,000." Certainly the Government owes these people schools, hospitals, and some attempt to protect or to make good the native food supply destroyed by white settlement. We respectfully urge upon Congress necessary provision by law for these needs of Alaska, and for the still further and more effective development of that herd of reindeer which seems the most hopeful provision possible for the future life of the Eskimo in Alaska.

EFFECT ON FAMILY LIFE OF THE BREAKING UP OF INDIAN HOMES BY ORGANIZING "GANGS OF INDIANS" FOR WORK AT DISTANT POINTS.

It can not be expected that all Indians will become successful agriculturists. In 1902 this Board had full correspondence with all the agents in the Indian Service, to secure from the men who knew best each tribe and group of Indians, careful opinions as to the proportion of the Indians on each reservation who could probably support themselves by agriculture if the lands of the reservation should be allotted in severalty, and the proportion at each reservation who, in view of the soil and the climatic conditions of the reservation as well as of their own past habits, might fairly be expected to support themselves by cattle raising. (A table giving comparative statistics in reply to this and similar questions is to be found in the annual report of this Board for the year 1902, opposite page 18.) For several successive years, in our reports upon the condition of affairs at Indian agencies, we called attention to the need of developing in many of our northwestern agencies cattle-raising as the chief occupation of the Indians. But for the main body of the Indians of the United States, it seems to us that farming and gardening should be the basis of their self-support. And where cattle raising offers the best field for Indian industry and gain there should still be a little homestead for each family where the winter could be passed by the whole family together, near which cattle might be fed through the winter, and on which the mother and children could permanently remain, raising vegetables, etc., near the home, although the men would necessarily be absent much of the time upon cattle ranges during the summer months.

Whatever the plan for self-support for Indians, a home for the family, and a strong and clean family life, with due regard to the marriage bond and with cultivation of family ties, is the heart of the life which with other races has been found essential to any progress in civilization. The severalty bill, providing the only method by which Indians can become citizens of the United States, is based upon the necessity of a homestead for each family, and upon the belief

taught, as it seems to us, by the history of civilization everywhere, that a race can pass from nomadic conditions to civilized life and intelligent citizenship in an orderly, well-governed state, only by the way of settled family life upon homesteads where the family may take root, and, to some degree, at least, may cultivate the soil.

The friends of the Indians have appreciated the motive of those well-intended efforts of the Department and the Indian Office to encourage Indians to work for their support and not to rely upon rations or gifts of the Government, which have given to the last three or four years of Indian administration the name of "the new work policy." After having recommended for years the withdrawal of rations from able-bodied Indians and the compelling of such Indians to work for their self-support, this Board has nothing but the warmest commendation for the manifest determination of the Indian Bureau by every helpful plan to incite Indians to labor and to convince strong and lazy savages that they "must work or they shall not eat."

But facts observed in many places and reported from many sources have convinced us and many other intelligent friends of the Indian that where "the new work policy" is carried out by a system which takes the Indian men in gangs to a distance from their home, that they may work upon the road or upon other public undertakings, the promising beginnings of home life among Indians are threatened and often entirely destroyed. Nowhere in the world are the conditions which prevail among great gangs of men herded by themselves to work, for weeks at a time, at a distance from their wives and their children, found to be helpful, morally or socially. Lumber camps of men in the winter woods, the labor camps along the lines of our railroads, etc., offer illustrations of the temptations of such life. The resulting deterioration is seen in the case of white men held for weeks and months away from their homes under such conditions. Where the Indian is thus taken away from the home to which the policy of the Government, under the severalty act, aims in every way to attach him and his family, bad results seem to follow more quickly and more evidently than among white laborers. If the wife is taken with the Indian and camps with him, that she may cook for him, their little home is deserted for months at a time. Crops are destroyed. Improved land becomes waste land again. In almost all cases whatever stock the Indian has strays away or is stolen. It is usually the case that, if a promising beginning of home life had already been made, one season of such labor at a distance from home and in a labor camp destroys the home and lays waste the homestead. So evidently and so frequently have these results followed that we wish to recommend very careful consideration of a policy which systematically provides labor by which Indians can earn good wages only at a distance from their family and their homes. Could not labor on the homestead be stimulated and rewarded by the Indian Office?

Camp life, with its old-fashioned crowding together of many Indians, appeals very strongly to the old instincts of these descendants of nomadic races. And the return (frequently observed under such circumstances) to the Indian dances, prolonged through the night, and to attendant customs of their early wandering and savage life seem to us to indicate that there is even greater danger for Indians than for white men in the lawlessness of camp life.

THE VALUE OF THOSE FAMILY REGISTERS AT AGENCIES WHICH THE
DEPARTMENT HAS ORDERED TO BE KEPT BY EACH INDIAN AGENT.

The allotment of a homestead of land to each Indian is made by the general severalty act (February, 1887) the basis of the Government's policy of breaking up tribal relations and bringing Indians under the laws of the States and Territories where they live. The doorway was thus opened to them, out of their lawless and anomalous condition as neither aliens nor citizens of the United States, into full citizenship. The allotted land carries with it a protected title for twenty-five years, during which period it is exempt from taxation and can not be sold or otherwise alienated by the Indian owner. By the terms of the law it is protected against liens of any kind by the patent given. The Government undertakes to protect the Indian allottee's title to that land for a period of twenty-five years, and at the expiration of that time to deliver to him or his heirs a title in fee simple to the land thus allotted. Within the next four or five years this period of protection for the land titles of the Indians first allotted will begin to expire. This twenty-five years' period of protection covers nearly a full generation in Indian life, and the proportion of allottees who die before the expiration of this trust period is very large, as appears in the comparative table given later in this report (p. 16).

The great number of regulations of the Department and the voluminous legislation by Congress touching the disposition of land belonging to deceased allottees, clearly shows how formidable is the amount of business which must be done within the next few years in connection with the land titles of deceased (and living) Indian allottees. Since the allotted Indians become citizens from the date of their allotment and are subject to the laws of marriage and inheritance of the State or Territory where they reside, it is evident that an exact record of marriages, births and deaths, and of family relationships is very important. For the last ten years this Board has been deeply interested in the effort to secure the keeping of exact registers of this kind at each agency. It is now some five years since the necessary blank books and instructions were sent to all agents with directions from the Indian Bureau to open and keep such registers. In the abstract and table of recent correspondence between this Board and all agents and subagents, statistics will be found as to the number of agencies where this register has been completed and is carefully kept up. (See p. 16.)

May we respectfully suggest the advisability and importance of securing careful compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau upon this matter at all the agencies? The recommendation made in his first message to Congress by President Roosevelt, in December, 1901, with reference to breaking up tribal funds into individual holdings and recognizing the individual Indian upon the books of the Treasury, with a view to the payment of interest and principal to each Indian as soon as such payments shall be deemed to be best for him and his people, together with the bill introduced by Representative Lacey, of Iowa, in the last Congress, providing for the beginning of such a breaking up of tribal funds, and the hearty commendation given to this plan by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. Francis E. Leupp, in his last annual report, emphasize the need of such family registers at all agencies and illustrate afresh the value of such records when correctly made.

H. R. 5290, PROVIDING FOR THE ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS, INTRODUCED DECEMBER 7, 1905, BY MR. LACEY, OF IOWA.

Of this measure President Roosevelt wrote, in a letter bearing date February 3, 1905, and since published:

It is, however, greatly to be desired that the bill introduced by Representative Lacey and providing for permission to allot these annuities in severalty to the Indians, exactly as is now being done with land, should be enacted into law. Its enactment and administration would prevent the raising of any question of this character, for each individual Indian would be left free to use the money to which he is entitled outright on his own initiative instead of having it held for him by the Secretary of the Interior. I earnestly hope that Congress will at once enact this bill into law.

While the bill above referred to as introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Lacey, in the pressure of business toward the close of the session, was not passed, all friends of the Indians will be glad to know that Mr. Lacey has introduced in the present Congress substantially the same bill.

We most cordially approve this bill as a beginning in that policy of recognizing the individual Indian upon the books of the United States Treasury, which seems to us the right and natural way of gradually putting an end to the maintenance of immense trust funds by the United States for especially favored bodies of residents upon its territory. The tribal funds of the Indians are regarded by many unscrupulous persons—it would hardly be extravagant to say that they seem to be regarded by most white men who try to get control of a portion of them—as unexploited mines of money from which exorbitant fees may be drawn for alleged legal services by whites, or by designing Indians, and out of which persistent efforts are made to get money under various “claims” and for infinite varieties of “projects.” As long as the Government holds these undivided tribal funds, upon which a tribe as a whole has a claim, but in which no individual Indian feels that he has a right to such an undivided share as would make it seem worth his while to “defend it” for his own interest, these unwarrantable and dishonest attempts upon the funds of the tribe will be continued, with more or less success. But as soon as the individual Indian is recognized upon the books of the Treasury as having the right to his individual share of these funds, even if some years should intervene before it seems best to pay the principal of such a fund to an individual Indian, every Indian thus recognized will begin to feel a personal responsibility for maintaining his own share undiminished.

It will not be easy to secure action by Indian councils giving away large “slices” and “percentages” from these Indian funds. Each member of the tribe will begin to see clearly that it is to his interest either to receive a definite annual percentage upon his individual share or to have the interest which the United States in certain cases may allow upon these funds added to his own individual holding upon the books of the Treasury. And where annual payments of income only are made to these Indians, each in his own name, the plan suggested in his last annual report by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of encouraging each Indian to have a little bank account of his own and to begin to use checks in drawing upon his account, will be a very practical first lesson in the use of money, even before an Indian is entrusted with the principal of his own individual share.

We do not recommend that such individual holdings should immediately be paid over to all the tribes or to every individual Indian in any tribe. But we do advocate very earnestly the division of all the Indian tribal funds upon the books of the Treasury into individual holdings.

AN EARLY DATE SHOULD BE FIXED AFTER WHICH NO CHILD WHO MAY BE BORN INTO AN INDIAN TRIBE SHALL GO UPON THE ROLL OF THE TRIBE AS HAVING A RIGHT TO A SHARE IN TRIBAL FUNDS.

Let no children born after that date have any right to tribal property, except such right as is theirs by the laws of inheritance in the State or Territory where they reside, as heirs to a share of the holding of their parents or their relatives.

We believe that such a provision of law would have a wise effect in turning the thought of Indians to citizenship in the United States rather than to retaining membership in a tribe for the sake of retaining a chance at funds and benefits. All who have watched the process of dividing up tribal lands to Indians in severalty or of dividing tribal funds among the members of a tribe know how greatly the process is delayed and complicated by the constant modification of tribal rolls (and consequently of the lists and the number of those to whom shares must be paid) by the addition of children born after the process of division begins. If proper registers of Indians and their family life and relationships were insisted upon at each agency and subagency, and if an early date (say, for instance, January 1, 1908) were fixed by law, with the provision that on that date a roll should be filed at each agency of the Indians who on that day are entitled to share in the funds and property in trust for that tribe, and that the shares assigned to the Indians upon such tribal roll should be final, and any Indian children born after January 1, 1908, should have a right to inherit the shares of parents and relatives but should not have their names put upon the roll of sharers, the handling of these trust funds in a way to help the individual Indian and to guide him into full citizenship, we believe, would be greatly facilitated.

It would be in every way advantageous to have such individual shares of tribal funds at once paid over, principal and interest, to individual Indians, in case of a number of tribes who are now well advanced in intelligence and have already had some training in the management of property. Beyond question there are several thousands of Indian men and women who are quite as well able to manage their own property as are the average white people of the States and Territories where these Indians reside. On the other hand, for the more backward tribes and for the less intelligent individuals in all the tribes, we believe that the Government should continue to serve as guardian, paying to the individual only the interest upon his individual share of tribal funds, but continuing to guard for him the principal. But if the system of education now in force among the Indians is continued, by 1915 there will be few Indians in the country under 40 years of age who will not have had the benefit of considerable schooling and industrial training. Most of them, it is to be hoped, before that time will have received allotments of land in severalty. There is no reason why exploitation of tribal funds at the hands of schemers and "claim lawyers" should continue. And it seems to us that if the United States

intends to deal kindly and wisely with its wards, the Government, even at the expense of some additional clerical work at the United States Treasury or in the Indian Bureau, should recognize the personality of every Indian in every tribe by recording, in the name of each Indian, upon the books of the Treasury that individual share in the tribal funds to which each Indian is found to be entitled.

Let the Indian have his own property. Then make him work. Cease to give him rations. And let those who may prove to be incapable of self-support be cared for as we care for other incapables. The tribal funds are now the rallying point and the shelter for the spirit of conservatism which seeks to keep the Indians out of the life-giving current of American civilization, American public school life, and citizenship. A practical difficulty in the way of dividing these funds has always been the lack of an authoritative list of the individuals who are entitled to share in each such fund. We believe that registers of individuals and family relationships should be at once insisted upon, made out, and systematically kept up at each agency and subagency.

STATISTICS AS TO ALLOTTEES WHO LIVE ON AND CULTIVATE THEIR OWN ALLOTMENTS, AND AS TO THE NUMBER OF AGENCIES WHERE A SYSTEMATIC REGISTER OF ALL INDIANS HAS BEEN MADE AND IS KEPT UP IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS.

The number of allottees who are now living upon and cultivating a part or the whole of their allotted land is a question of deep interest. The kindred and important question of the completion and preservation of registers of the Indians in each tribe and of their family relationships, and the proportion of Indians who are trying to conform to the laws of the United States and Territories in the matter of marriage and family life is also a matter of vital importance. Believing that a comparative table of these facts as they are now reported by agents and superintendents in charge of agencies would be of value, this Board, on the 30th of October, addressed the following letter to each of the 81 agents and bonded superintendents in charge of an Indian agency or subagency in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1905.

DEAR SIR: For the information of this Board, and in furtherance of its duties of "visiting and inspecting agencies and other branches of the service," and with especial reference to the recommendation of President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in 1901, "we should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period, during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust," and to the bill (H. R. 18516) "providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds," introduced January 30, 1905, by Representative Lacey, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, may we ask you to furnish us at your earliest convenience replies to the following questions with reference to the Indians under your care?

1. (a) How many Indians are now under your care? (b) How many allotments of land in all have been made and patented to the Indians of the agency or subagency now under your care?

2. How many Indians who had received allotments of land at your agency or subagency have died since lands were allotted them?

3. Of your Indians to whom land has already been allotted, how many are now living on and cultivating at least a portion of their allotment?

4. Have you a permanent register in book form of the names of all allottees at your agency or subagency with a description of the allotment of each?

5. (a) Have you completed the permanent register of all the Indians at your agency or subagency, with Indian name and (where used) English name, and giving family relationship of each, in the blank book furnished for the purpose under the regulation which went into effect by order of the Secretary of the Interior in 1901? (b) If such a permanent register is not yet entirely completed by you, how many names of your Indians are thus fully registered, and about how many Indians at your agency or subagency remain unregistered? (c) Have you a permanent record of all births and deaths of your Indians since January 1, 1902?

6. (a) Are you carefully observing the regulation for issuing licenses for the marriage of Indians and requiring returns of such marriages to be made to you and recorded in permanent form at your subagency? (b) How many returns of marriages have thus been made at your agency since the regulations went into effect in 1901?

7. (a) What number of Indians at your agency receive rations of food in any form from the Government? (b) What number receive clothing from the Government?

8. In your opinion, what proportion of the adult Indians at your agency or subagency are "intelligent, sober, and industrious" enough to be able to use wisely and properly their own individual share of such tribal funds as the Government may hold in trust for them, if such funds were to be broken up into individual holdings on the books of the Treasury within the next two years?

9. What number of Indians at your agency to whom land has been allotted are now leasing the whole or a part of their allotment of land?

10. (a) Is there any material change within the last three years in the number of Indians at your agency who support themselves by their own labor? (b) Does the change show an increase or a decrease in the number of the self-supporting?

An addressed envelope is inclosed for your reply, and our Board will value highly the information which a careful and early reply to these questions by you will place at our disposal.

May I particularly ask a prompt reply which shall reach Washington certainly before the 30th of November.

Yours, very truly,

MERRILL E. GATES,
Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Replies have been received from 80 of the 81 agents and superintendents in charge of agencies. We submit herewith in tabular form for convenience of reference the following statistics as gathered from these replies, the latest reports of Indian agents and acting agents.

These statistics show that much remains to be done and make it evident that agents should at once give more careful and systematic attention to these registers. The proportion of allotted Indians who live upon and cultivate their own allotments is by no means so large as friends of the Indian could wish. But there is still good ground for encouragement when we compare these statistics with the condition of the Indians of our country twenty years ago, the year before the general severalty act was passed.

Pottawatomie Agent	50 p. ct.	300	Increase.
Puyallup Agency	All	None	Self-supporting.
Pueblo Agency		None	Do.
Quapaw Agency	No funds	Nearly all	Improvement.
Riggs Institute	Doubtful	1	Self-supporting.
Rosebud Agency	158 adults	3	Very slight.
Round Valley Agent	Nearly all	None	Improvement.
Sac and Fox Agency	5	None	
Sac and Fox Agency	Very few	325	Slight increase.
San Carlos Agency	70 p. ct.	None	Increase.
San Juan School	No funds	None	Self-supporting.
Santee Agency	40 or 50	75 p. ct.	Steady increase.
Seger School	None	384	Increase.
Shawnee School	All	About 1,000	Do.
Shoshoni Agency	150	None	Great increase.
Siletz Agency	5 p. ct.	17	No change.
Sisseton Agency	5 per cent adults	\$5 p. ct.	Increase.
Southern Ute Agent	None now	About 20	But little progress.
Standing Rock Agent	400	None	Increase.
Tongue River Agent	About one-fourth	None	Possibly decrease.
Tulalip Agency	No funds	None	No change.
Uintah and Ouray A	5 p. ct.	None	Do.
Umatilla Agency	A score	Most all	No data.
Union Agency			
Warm Springs Agent	50 p. ct.	None	Self supporting.
Western Navajo Sch	No funds	None	Do.
Western Shoshoni A	90 pct.	None	Increase.
White Earth Agent	Four-fifths adults	None	Self supporting.
Winnebago Agency	50	Most all	No change.
Yakima Agency	50 p. ct.	398	Self supporting.
Yankton Agency	60 p. ct.	574	No change.
Zuni School	1	None	Advancement.

VALUABLE RACE CHARACTERISTICS ARE PRESERVED AND STRENGTHENED BY CIVILIZATION—BRING THE BEST INDIAN CHARACTERISTICS INTO AMERICAN CIVILIZATION—DO NOT SHUT THE AMERICAN INDIAN OUT OF CIVILIZATION FOR THE SAKE OF PRESERVING HIS PECULIAR RACE TRAITS.

We believe that the strength of our American life is due in no small part to the fact that various and different race elements have entered into the making of the American the citizen of the United States in the twentieth century. No one racial stock is exclusively in control in our land. The typical modern American is a fine "composite," with race elements drawn from many sources. We do not believe that the Government of the United States in dealing with its Indian wards would act righteously or wisely if it were to attempt to crush out from those who are of Indian descent all the racial traits which differentiate the North American Indian from the other race stocks of the world. Certain conceptions of physical courage, a certain heroic stoicism in enduring physical pain, an inherited tendency to respect one's self, even if that tendency shows itself at times in unwarrantable conceit, are race traits which have value, if the people who have them become civilized and subject themselves to the laws of social morality and to the obligation of industrial efficiency, which are essential if any race stock or any group of families is to hold its own in the modern civilized world.

But the facts seem to us to be that good results are to be hoped for not by keeping the North American Indians peculiar in dress or in customs. We think that the wisest friends of the Indian recognize with great delight and value highly the art impulse in certain Indian tribes, which has shown itself in Indian music, in Indian art forms—such as the birch-bark canoe, in Indian basketry, and more rarely in Indian pottery. But we firmly believe that the way to preserve the best of what is distinctively characteristic in the North American Indians is to civilize and educate them, that they may be fit for the life of the twentieth century under our American system of self-government. Because we value the elements for good which may come into our American life through the stock of North American Indians, we wish to see children of Indian descent educated in the industrial and practical arts and trained to habits of personal cleanliness, social purity, and industrious family life. We do not believe that it is right to keep the Indians out of civilization in order that certain picturesque aspects of savagery and barbarism may continue to be within reach of the traveler and the curious, or even of the scientific observer. In the objectionable "Indian dances" which are breaking out afresh at many points we see not a desirable maintenance of racial traits, but a distinct reversion toward barbarism and superstition. We believe that while the effort should never be made to "make a white man out of an Indian," in the sense of seeking to do violence to respect to parents or a proper or intelligent regard for what is fine in the traits and the history of one's ancestors, it is still most desirable that all the Indians on our territory should come as speedily as possible to the white man's habits of home-making, industry, cleanliness, social purity, and family integrity.

Precisely as all intelligent American patriots have seen danger to our national life in the attempt, wherever it has been made, to per-

petuate in the United States large groups of foreign-born immigrants who try to keep their children from learning English and seek to perpetuate upon our territory (at the cost of true Americanism for their children) what was characteristic in the life of their own people on other continents and in past generations, precisely as in such cases we feel that the hope of our American system lies in the public schools and such educational institutions as shall maintain standards of public living that inevitably bring the children of foreign-born immigrants into the great body of English-speaking, home-loving industrious, and pure-minded Americans—precisely so does it seem to us that all the efforts of the Government, and far more of distinctive missionary effort on the part of the Christian people of this country than has ever yet been used with this end in view, should be steadily employed in the effort to make out of the Indian children of this country intelligent, English-speaking, industrious, law-abiding Americans. We believe that the breaking up of tribal funds as rapidly as practicable will help toward this end. Even if many of the Indians do for a time misuse money while they are learning how to use it properly, even if some of them squander it utterly, we believe that there is hope for the Indians in the future only as by education, faith in work, and obedience to Christian principles of morality and clean living, their children shall come to have the social standards and the social habits of our better American life throughout the land.

SCHOOLS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—CAN CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION SHORTEN THE BENEFICENT PROCESSES OF RACIAL EVOLUTION?

Our task is to hasten the slow work of race evolution. Inevitably, but often grimly and harshly by the outworking of natural forces, the national life of the stronger and more highly civilized race stock dominates in time the life of the less civilized, when races like the Anglo-Saxon and the Indian are brought into close contact. In our work for the Indians we want to discern clearly those influences and habits of life which are of the greatest advantage in leading races upward into Christian civilization; and these influences and habits we wish to make as strongly influential as possible, and as speedily as possible influential upon the life of all these American tribes. It is not unreasonable to hope that through governmental agencies and through the altruistic missionary spirit of one of the foremost Christian races and governments of the world much can be done to hasten that process of civilization which natural law, left to itself, works out too slowly and at too great a loss to the less-favored race. We want to make the conditions for our less-favored brethren of the red race so favorable that the social forces which have developed themselves slowly and at great expense of time and life in our American race and our American system of government shall be made to help in the uplifting of the Indians and to shorten that interval of time which of necessity must elapse between savagery and Christian civilization.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS DESTROYING INDIANS.

As a Board we wish to express our high appreciation of the faithful and persistent efforts made by the Department of the Interior and by the Indian Bureau to protect the Indians of the country against the

unspeakable evils which intoxicating liquor works upon the Indians. In the recommendations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in the regulations from time to time approved and enforced by the Secretary of the Interior, we recognize the conscientious effort to prevent, as far as lies within their power, the sale of whisky and intoxicants of all kinds to Indians, whether on the reservation or after allotment. All our observation in visiting Indian reservations, and our correspondence with agents, missionaries, and others who are familiar with the life of the Indians, serve to deepen our conviction that *no evil that threatens the Indians is so awful in its present consequences or so threatening for his future as is the use of intoxicants.*

The especial difficulties which for these last months have confronted Indian agents and all who care for the Indians lies in the fact that decisions of the courts are holding that Indians who have received allotments, and are thereby made citizens of the United States, can not by any regulations of the Department be kept from buying whisky. And decisions from certain courts, that no white man who sells liquor to an allotted Indian, a citizen, can be held responsible for infringement of laws by which a penalty has been imposed for sale of liquor to an Indian, have served to complicate still further the situation. The ground taken, and as we believe rightly taken, by the Department, that *liquor can not be sold upon land which had been patented to an allotted Indian*, even if the title to this land is now held by persons who are not of Indian descent, has somewhat checked the sweeping effect of the court decisions which clothe allotted Indians with that perilous right of a citizen, the right to destroy himself by intoxicating drink.

LEGISLATION IS SUGGESTED SO AMENDING THE GENERAL SEVERALTY ACT AS TO MAKE INDIANS WHO MAY BE ALLOTTED IN THE FUTURE, DURING THE PERIOD OF THE PROTECTED LAND TITLE, SUBJECT TO THE POLICE POWERS EXERCISED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SO THAT THE BUYING OF LIQUOR BY THEM AND THE SELLING OF LIQUOR TO THEM SHALL BE ILLEGAL.

We wish respectfully to suggest to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress, in view of the distressing results of unrestricted traffic in liquor among our allotted Indians (as illustrated in the condition of the Winnebago and Omaha, and others), the question whether the allotted Indian, through the period of twenty-five years for which the United States holds his land nontaxable and inalienable, might not be made by law, in future, subject to special restrictions in the matter of intoxicants. Might not legislation provide that Indians hereafter allotted shall receive their allotments upon the condition that they continue subject to the police regulations of the United States in the matter of the sale of liquor to Indians or by Indians? Would not the same regard for the welfare of our Indian wards which leads us to protect for them their land titles seem to require on the part of the Government protection against this besetting temptation to Indians newly made citizens, namely, the temptation to prove their freedom by ruining themselves through the use of liquor? The testimony is so universal as to the especial danger to newly allotted Indians from this particular form of vice that we are inclined to believe that by the necessary legislation Congress should make it possible for the Gov-

ernment to assist these Indians toward citizenship by the safeguard of *strong prohibitory laws upon the liquor traffic during the period in which Indians are becoming accustomed to civilized life as citizens of the State or Territory where they live.*

We respectfully ask careful consideration of this subject, for we believe that its importance is sufficient to warrant special legislation amending the general severalty act.

With renewed expressions of appreciation for the good business methods and the excellent morale which we believe we see is so much of the administration of Indian affairs, and with congratulations upon the progress already made, we respectfully ask attention for the important matters herein noted as still needing attention for the further improvement of the service; and we herewith respectfully submit our thirty-seventh annual report.

DARWIN R. JAMES, *Chairman.*

MERRILL E. GATES, *Secretary.*

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

E. WHITTLESEY.

WILLIAM D. WALKER.

JOSEPH T. JACOBS.

PATRICK J. RYAN.

ANDREW S. DRAPER.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1906.

SIR: The purchasing committee of this Board has the honor to make the following report of business during the year from January to December, 1905:

Bids for furnishing supplies for the Indian Service, in accordance with advertisements and specifications published in compliance with the laws and regulations, were opened at the office of the United States Indian warehouse at 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, April 25. Commissioner Darwin R. James, the chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was in attendance and assisted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the opening of these bids. Four hundred and sixty bids were opened (an increase of three over the number of bids opened at the Chicago warehouse on May 3, 1904). While these bids were being scheduled for consideration and for the examination of samples and the award of contracts the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Commissioner James, of this Board, proceeded to St. Louis, where, in accordance with advertisements, bids for Indian supplies were opened at the United States Indian warehouse, 602 South Seventh street, at 1 p. m. on Thursday, April 27. Seventy-six bids were opened and forty-eight contracts for supplies were awarded. The St. Louis warehouse reports that two hundred and twenty open-market proposals were also accepted. Commissioner James, of this Board, was present, assisting in the examination of samples and the award of contracts at Chicago, as well as at St. Louis, until Monday, May 8, when he left Chicago for New York.

On Tuesday, May 16, 1905, a meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners was held at the United States Indian warehouse, 119 Wooster street, New York, at 12 o'clock m. Chairman James and Commissioners Smiley, Gates, and Jacobs, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, were present. At 1 p. m. on Tuesday, May 16, 1905, bids for Indian supplies were opened at the New York Indian warehouse by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the presence of Commissioners James, Smiley, Gates, and Jacobs. Seventy-seven bids were received, and thirty-two contracts were awarded. After the opening of bids there was a conference upon Indian affairs by the members of the Board with Commissioner Leupp. The Board voted to adjourn to meet in October at the Lake Mohonk Conference upon Indian Affairs, or at the call of the chairman. Commissioner Gates, secretary of the Board, was present daily at the Indian warehouse in New York from the beginning of the examination of samples and the award of contracts until the afternoon of Friday, May 26, when the work of awarding contracts was substantially completed. Commissioner Jacobs, of the Board, was also in daily attendance, assisting in the examination of samples submitted and in the award of contracts.

In making this report your committee wishes to express its gratification at the efforts made by Mr. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to meet as wisely and exactly as possible the real needs of the Indian Service, by bringing to the several warehouses to assist in the examination of samples and to advise in the purchase of supplies experts in various lines of manufactured articles, men of probity and established reputation, with the result that less fault was found at the awards by disappointed bidders and the supplies purchased were of the best quality for the purpose for which they were to be used. The Commissioner even went a step further, bringing to the New York warehouse two intelligent women, who for several years have been connected with the Indian Service as teacher or matron, women of intelligence and

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experience whose exact knowledge, acquired through personal intercourse with Indian women and children, was valuable to him in selecting such articles of clothing, etc., as are best adapted to their real needs, while due consideration was also given to the value of color, texture of goods, and mode of dressing, in recognition of the native art feeling of certain Indian tribes, and of the civilizing and educational value of a due regard for these matters of dress and appearance. It is to be hoped that the advice of a well-trained woman inspector will be had in the future, both in making up the schedules and specifications to be used in advertising for supplies and in choosing among samples those which are best adapted to the needs of Indian life.

Roger C. Spooner, superintendent of the United States Indian warehouse at Chicago, Ill., under date of January 13, 1906, sends the following report of shipments from the Chicago warehouse, together with a list of the inspectors employed, with an indication of the number of years' experience they have had and the days of service they have rendered during the year 1905, also an indication of the class of goods inspected:

Shipments from Chicago warehouse from January 1 to June 30, 1905, inclusive.

From—	Number of packages.	Weight.	Amount.
Chicago, Ill.....	4,342	882,803	\$40,711.70
St. Paul, Minn.....	70	15,103	834.46
Kansas City, Mo.....	44	7,661	349.80
Rushville, Nebr.....	2,600	176.75
Quincy, Ill.....	6	431	17.55
Total.....	4,462	908,588	42,090.26

FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Chicago, Ill.....	61,982	5,704,112	\$355,183.16
St. Paul, Minn.....	2,733	322,815	7,013.93
Kansas City, Mo.....	401	74,762	3,221.03
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,430	172,628	4,243.52
Omaha, Nebr.....	521	45,823	2,516.69
Sioux City, Iowa.....	6	424	15.50
Quincy, Ill.....	3	38	3.20
Joliet, Ill.....	8	2,206	71.72
Carlisle, Pa.....	4	1,990	175.00
Flandreau, S. Dak.....	4	1,567	455.00
South Bend, Ind.....	8	2,208	282.68
Tomah, Wis.....	10	2,978	118.75
Goshen, Ind.....	150	15,512	891.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	318	211,054	10,509.87
Indianapolis, Ind.....	8	1,319	24.00
Forwarded by mail.....	638	1,217	741.94
Total.....	68,219	6,560,643	385,466.99
	4,462	908,588	42,090.26
Grand total.....	72,681	7,469,231	427,557.25

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Number of packages.....	72,681
Weight.....	7,469,231 pounds..
Amount.....	\$427,557.25

Inspectors employed at the Chicago warehouse during calendar year 1905.

Name of inspector.	Articles inspected.	Days on duty.	Year of service.
Wilhelm Bodeman	Medical supplies	32	Eighth.
Edward Devlin	Classes 10, 15, 16, and 17	70	Tenth.
Prof. John H. Long	Baking powder, soap, spices, and medical supplies.	41	Seventh.
Henry W. Dudley	Coffee, beans, sugar, rice, hominy, groceries, etc ..	46	Do.
Geo. E. Watson	Paints, oils, etc	37	Do.
Thomas Robertson	Tea	5	Do.
Lorenzo C. Bartley	Wagons, wagon materials, and agricultural implements.	2	Tenth.
L. H. Whittemore	Crockery, lamps, etc.	11	Third.
Fred C. Halla	Harness, leather, etc.	1	Tenth.
H. S. Shepherd	Bacon, mess pork, lard	16	Sixth.
Ephriam Hewitt	Flour	162	Third.
James R. Jensen (from Indian Office at Washington, D. C.).	Wagons, agricultural implements, etc	(b)	First.
David Hewey (from Leech Lake Agency).	Boots and shoes	(c)	Do.
M. I. Zeigler (from Carlisle School, Pennsylvania).	Leather and leather belting		Do.
James H. Walker	Dry goods and notions	59	Do.

a Time expired June 30, 1905.

b From July 7 to October 7, inclusive.

c From July 4 to November 6, both days included. (Time divided between Chicago and St. Louis.)

William H. Blake, superintendent of the United States Indian warehouse at St. Louis, Mo., under date of January 8, 1906, submits the following report:

Bids submitted in May	70
Contracts awarded in May	48
Open-market proposals accepted	220
Packages shipped by freight	12, 534
Packages shipped by mail	180
Goods shipped by freight	pounds.. 1, 568, 474
Goods shipped by mail	do.... 283

Name of inspector.	Articles inspected.	Days on duty.	Year of service.
Wm. H. Hahn	Hardware	35	Second.
Wm. Bodeman	Drugs	9	Fourth.
Lemuel Johnston	Dry goods	24	First.
David Hewey	Shoes	(a)	Do.

a Paid by month; made no report of number of days.

E. F. Merwin, superintendent of the United States Indian warehouse at New York, under date of January 4, 1906, submits the following report:

Bids submitted	72
Contracts	37
Packages	6, 087
Goods shipped	pounds.. 724, 938

Name of inspector.	Articles inspected.	Days on duty.	Year of service.
Patrick F. Griffin	Clothing	36	Eighth.
Fred. W. Kohler	Hats and caps	20	Do.
E. Jelleme	Dry goods and notions	32	First.

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R. C. Jordan, superintendent of the United States Indian warehouse at Omaha, Nebr., under date of January 9, 1906, submits the following:

Packages	16,708
Cars handled (coal)	26
Goods shipped	pounds.. 3,741,215

No bids have been submitted or contracts let at this warehouse during the year 1905.

Name of inspector.	Articles inspected.	Year of service.
R. C. Jordan	Groceries, mattresses, hardware, rubber goods, corn meal, and meats.	Fifth.
W. O. Thomas.....	Medical supplies.....	Third.

There has been no expense to the Department for inspection at this warehouse, as it has all been performed by myself and Mr. Thomas without extra compensation.
Respectfully submitted.

DARWIN R. JAMES,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

DARWIN R. JAMES, chairman.....	123 Maiden Lane, New York City.
MERRILL E. GATES, secretary.....	Room 320, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.....	Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, N. Y.
E. WHITTLESEY.....	Room 320 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER.....	367 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. JACOBS.....	919 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.
PHILIP C. GARRETT ^a	Logan post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.
PATRICK J. RYAN.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
ANDREW S. DRAPER.....	Albany, N. Y.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

(American) Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., 312 Fourth avenue, New York City.
 Baptist (Southern): Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., 723 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. William H. Ketcham, 941 F street NW., Washington, D. C.
 (Congregational) American Missionary Association: Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., 287 Fourth avenue, New York City.
 Episcopal Church Mission: Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D. D., 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.
 Friends' Yearly Meeting: Joseph J. Janney, Eutaw and Madison streets, Baltimore, Md.
 (Friends' Orthodox) Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs: E. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., 150 Fifth avenue, New York City.
 Methodist Episcopal Church (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lembuth, 346 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.
 Mennonite Mission: Rev. A. B. Shelly, Quakertown, Pa.
 (Moravian Mission) The Society for Propagating the Gospel: Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, 20 Church street, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Presbyterian Board Home Missions: Rev. George F. McAfee, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.
 Presbyterian (Southern) General Assembly's Home Missions: Rev. S. L. Morris, Atlanta, Ga.

^a Died December 9, 1905.

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